THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1073.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage.
Trefoile, or yellow do.	Early and late sugar loaf do.
Lucern and timothy do.	Green and yellow Savoy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.	Large white Scotch do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.	Large white winter do.
Furze or whin seed,	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Spring tares or vetches,	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.	Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Canary and spinage do.	Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
White and brown mustard,	Early and late Cauliflower.
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.	Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.	Large red & orange Carrot.
	Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.	Large Parsnip.
	Madeira and silver Onion.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.	Large London leek
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.	Green and white Asparagus.
	White curl'd Indive
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.	Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Early and late Cucumber.	Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Cresses and pepper Grass.	Green and white Cos Lettuce.
	Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

NOTICE!

THE sale of NEGROES advertised to be at Anderson's Tavern in New-Canton on the first of February next, is put off.

January 20, 1803. 1aw2w.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of

Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 15th October, 1802. tf.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockœ Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Truestees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of socialintercourse, speak loudly in your behalf Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r,*

Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

Mr. James Warrell,

Most respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the season, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21st instant.

January 10, 1803.

To the lovers of Literature.

Mason L. Weems,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and the gentlemen of the Legislature, the city of Richmond, and its vicinity in particular, that he is just arrived with a choice collection of MODERN BOOKS, written by the most celebrated and approved authors, in every branch of science To enumerate the particulars would be superfluous; as a complete catalogue may be seen of them at the large room two doors below the Eagle Tavern, where the elegant selection will be offered for sale on reduced prices.

M. L. WEEMS will diligently wait on those who may favor him with a call, from 9 in the morning until 11 o'clock.

N. B. As his stay in this city will be for this week only, he proposes every evening until 9 o'clock to sell by Auction to the highest bidder. As such opportunities of being supplied with valuable Books rarely offer, it is hoped the public will avail themselves of it.

Richmond, Jan. 26, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, } tMar. 14.
17th January, 1803. }

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson,*

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Motion of Mr. Randolph to refer the resolutions of Mr. Griswold calling for official documents respecting the cession of Louisiana to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Dawson. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) says there is a material connection between the shutting the port of New Orleans and the cession of Louisiana. After then that part of the discussion which related to New Orleans had been ordered to be conducted with shut door, how proper was it in him to introduce into debate a subject intimately connected with it? His opposition to the present motion did not arise from an indisposition fully to discuss the subject to which it referred; but from an indisposition to delay the discussion of the motion offered by his colleague. Against the present motion he should vote, because it promised nothing useful, and might be mischievous. We have been told this subject is important and pressing. That it was important he felt; but he did not believe it was pressing. He could say, if the time should ever arrive when it became that House to act, this was not the time. When the time did arrive, he was prepared to act. Gentlemen were very anxious on this subject. He rejoiced to witness their anxiety. But he and his friends were not now to hear who were the friends of the western country. The people of that country doubted not the protection of the government. They were wholly attached to the government, and knew that every thing would be done, to protect and defend their rights.

Mr. Bacon said if he understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hemphill) he perfectly agreed with him in opinion, that this resolution was connected with the subject of New Orleans. He agreed with him as to their inseparable connection. But the only difference was that they inferred opposite consequences from the same premises. Here (Mr. Bacon) contended that the resolution made a part of the general subject, and ought not to be divided from it. They say it ought to be divided.

Mr. Hemphill replied that he had spoken as plainly as he could. He had said the subjects were distinct.

Mr. Goddard. The gentlemen from Massachusetts yesterday told us the call for information ought to be public, though the information itself should be secret. This reasoning had been satisfactory to him then; he had hoped it would have also proved so to day. But it appears that he is now sending us to a secret committee. Mr. Goddard said in his opinion, the call ought to be public, whatever the nature of the reformation might be. This information gentlemen will either deny or grant. They say it is not to be denied. Why then go into a committee. And if granted, why not grant it without assigning reasons as well as with assigning them? Are we to be told by the gentleman from Virginia, there is no occasion for this call; that we have information enough. How does that honorable gentleman get his information? If from the Cabinet, are we, the representatives of the people, to obtain it from him? Surely this will be degrading to our characters. We may believe it as true coming from him, but as representatives, we should spurn at receiving it in such a channel. We want official information. But gentlemen say they want to go into secret on this resolution. What will be the good of this? Though he could not say what was done in secrecy yesterday, yet he might say what had not been done. They had done nothing; and if they went into secret again, the consequence would be the same.

Mr. Randolph felt extremely reluctant to rise in this stage of the discussion, but he deemed it time to repel insinuations so frequently thrown out as perhaps to gain some credit if they were permitted to pass entirely unnoticed—We are averse to take up the motion of the gentleman from connecticut, and wherefore? Because, as our opponents would fain have it belived, we are insensible to the vast interest affected by the obstruction of the Mississipi? No, sir, because we are alive to this delicate and momentous subject, because we wish to act upon it; because we wish to go into committee on the confidential message of the executive, because the information required by the motion before you is not necessary to determine us in the course which we ought, and, I trust, will pursue; and because these various preliminary questions, whatever be their object, are, in effect, only calculated to retard and embarrass the decision of the house on this great question. Sir, I am content that gentlemen should repeat after each other the trite observations which have been so often reiterated of the magnitude of the object in question. I am content that they should make the best possible display of their ardor on this occasion. But wherefore this exhibition of a zeal so inordinate as to arrogate to itself all sensibility to the national welfare; Since gentlemen insist upon it, since they provoke the discussion, I must request to be indulged in some remarks on the history of this subject. And in reply to the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Goddard) I must be permitted to observe that such of my information as may have been derived from the executive is equally accessible to every member of this house, and I believe to every reputable citizen in the union, who chooses to apply for it. That however which I am about to present is derived from a source accessible to the whole world. It is to be found in a document of inestimable value, (the debates of the Virginia convention in 1798) and might truly be laid to be official. It is an account given in his official character of member of Congress and under the old confederation, by that able and eminent man, that faithful and illustrious public servant, the late governor of Virginia, to the convention of that state at their requisition. At his own suggestion the legislature of the state had declined to insist upon it: To the convention it was given (however reluctantly) as to a paramount authority—(here Mr. Randolph read Mr. Monroe's Speech.)

After some desultory conversation, Mr. Monroe spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman—My conduct respecting the transaction of Congress, upon this interesting subject, since my return to the state, has been well known to many worthy gentlemen here—I have been often called upon before this in a public line, and particularly in the last Assembly, whilst I was present, for information of these transactions; but have heretofore declined it, and for reasons that were held satisfactory. Being amenable upon the principles of the Federal compact, to the legislature for my conduct in Congress,

it cannot be doubted, if required, it were my duty to obey their directions; but that honorable body thought it beſt to diſpenſe with ſuch demand—The right in this Aſſembly is unqueſtionably more complete, having powers paramount to that—but even here I could wiſh it had not been exerted as I underſtand it to be, by going into committee for that purpoſe.—Before, however, I enter into this ſubject, I cannot but obſerve it has given me pain to hear it treated by honorable gentlemen in a manner that has appeared not altogether free from exception. For they have not gone into it fully, and given a proper view of the tranſaction in every part, but of thoſe only which preceded and were ſubſequent to that which has been the particular object of enquiry; a conduct that has ſeemed too much calculated to make an impreſſion favorable to their wiſhes in the preſent inſtance. But in making this obſervation, I owe it to thoſe gentlemen to declare, that it is my opinion ſuch omiſſion has proceeded not from intention, but their having forgotten facts, or to ſome cauſe not obvious to me, and which I make no doubt they will readily explain.

The policy of this ſtate reſpecting this river has always been the ſame. It has contemplated but one object, the opening it for the uſe of the inhabitants, whoſe intereſt depended on it—and in this, ſhe has, in my opinion ſhewn her wiſdom and magnanimity. I may I believe, with propriety ſay, that all the meaſures that have at any time been taken by Congreſs for that purpoſe, were adopted at the inſtance of this State. —There was a time, is is true, ſir, when even this ſtate, in ſome meaſure abondoned the object, by authorizing its ceſſion to the court of of Spain. But let us take all circumſtances into view, as they were at that time, and I am perſuaded it will by no means ſhew a departure from this liberal and enlightened ſyſtem of policy, although it may manifeſt an accommodation to the exigencies which preſſed on us at the time—the ſouthern ſtates were overrun and in poſſeſſion of the enemy.

The governments of South Carolina and Georgia were proſtrate, and oppoſition there at an end.—North Carolina made but a feeble reſiſtance; and Virginia herſelf was greatly harraſſed by the enemy in force at that time in the heart of the country, and by impreſſments for her own and the defence of the Southern ſtates—In addition to this, the finances of the United States were in a deplorable condition, if not totally exhauſted; and France our ally ſeemed anxious for peace; and as the means of bringing the war to a more happy and ſpeedy concluſion; the object of this ceſſion was the hopes of uniting Spain in it with all her forces. If I recollect aright too at this moment, the Miniſter of the United States at the Court of Madrid, informed Congreſs of the difficulty he found in prevailing upon that Court to acknowledge our independence, or take any meaſure in our favor, ſuggeſted the jealouſy with which it viewed our ſettlements in the Weſtern Country, and the probability of better ſucceſs, provided we would cede the navigation of this river, as the conſideration. The latter circumſtances were made known to the Legiſlature, and they had their weight. All improper objects muſt yield to the ſafety of the ſociety itſelf. A reſolution paſſed to that effect. An act of Congreſs likewiſe paſſed, and the Miniſter of the United States had full authority to relinquiſh this valuable right to that Court, upon the condition above ſtated. But what was the iſſue of this propoſition? Was any treaty made with Spain that obtained an acknowledgment of our independence, although at war with Great-Britain, and ſuch acknowledgment would have coſt her nothing? Was a loan of money accompliſhed? In ſhort, does it appear that even Spain herſelf thought it an object of any importance? So ſoon as the war ended, this reſolution was reſcinded. The power to make ſuch a treaty was revoked. So that this ſyſtem of policy was departed from, only for a ſhort time, for the moſt important object that can be conceived, and reſumed again as ſoon as it poſſibly could be.

(To be Continued)

WASHINGTON, January 16.

The Vice Preſident of the United States arrived in this town this afternoon, and early in the evening was ſerenaded at his lodgings by the band of muſic belonging to the navy department. The muſicians appeared to be well received by the Vice Preſident, and the bottle was obſerved in circulation among them. It is ſaid that the democrats in general are not perfectly well pleaſed that the head of the navy department, (Mr. R. Smith) ſhould ſhew ſuch marked attention to Mr. Burr, after what has happened ſince the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs. It is ſuppoſed that the democrats have, for ſome time, looked with a jealous eye upon Mr. Smith. They ſeem to be of opinion that he has, upon many occaſions, conducted more like a gentleman than a partizan. He is independent in his ſentiments and his circumſtances.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1803.

DISTRICT of RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sch. Favourite, Weymouth,	N. York
Sloop. Sophia, Gray'	Norfolk.
Sch. Salley, Dukey,	Philadelphia.
Sch. Atlantic, Weſt,	Norfolk

It appears from the Ohio of George-Town, that Governor M'Kean of Pennſylvania, once attacked the liberty of the preſs, in the ſame unwarrantable manner, as the three juſtices of Henrico county.—He bound over William Cobbett to his good behaviour, for a ſuppoſed libel on the King of Spain. The only difference between Cobbett and Callender was, that the former entered into the recognizance exacted of him, and the latter did not.—What an inclination the democratical gentlemen have, to trample on the preſs!!

A correſpondent gives the following as one of the cauſes of the impertinence of the Clintonian Editor to the Vice-Preſident. This calumniator of character, intruded himſelf into Mr. Burr's chamber one day, rather unſought for. Mr. Burr, in order to rid himſelf of the fellow's company, rung the bell for his French ſervant Alexis. Alexis came, and the Vice Preſident turning to him with a ſerious air, is ſaid to have ordered him to take Mr. Cheetham with him, and gave him his old hat to bruſh up.

The Albany Regiſter, which excepting the National Egis, is the beſt conducted of the anti-federal prints, in remarking upon the impriſonment of Mr Callender, ſays, "the meaſure is unprecedented, we believe, in this country; but if that were not the caſe, it is, we conceive, a meaſure which no precedent can juſtify. It is at war with the fundamental principles of Republican Government, inaſmuch as it ſubjects the preſs to the excluſive controul of the magiſtrate, diſpenſing with the verdict of a jury."

The Charleſton Conrier, a paper eſtabliſhed in Charleſton, South Carolina, and which promiſes to rank among the firſt in the Union, has the following judicious remarks on the conduct of the executive, relative to the Miſſiſſippi:

"It coſts us nothing to ſuppoſe our preſent Chief Magiſtrate juſt as well qualified for the honorable maintenance of our external relations, as for the improvement of our internal policy; and as well fitted for directing the energies and animating the ſpirit of our armies and navies, *if we had them*, as for intulting wiſdom and firmneſs into the cabinet; and we hope that he will ſoon with a *coup*, ſtop the mouths of thoſe ill-natured perſons who inſinuate that he is not ſufficiently prompt in the article to which we allude. Mr. Fox himſelf, who, of late, holds up his head as a rival of Buonaparte for the title of *Pacificator*, admits that the honor of a nation is a juſt cauſe of war; and it is to be hoped that, out of regard to his own reputation, as ſtated upon the awful reſponſibility of his office, or even if it were in imitation of the two illuſtrious examples above mentioned, he will compel a reparation of the injuries ſuſtained by our flag at New-Orleans. His meſſage to the Congreſs on that ſubject, indicates a diſpoſition to that effect; but when we conſider how often reſolutions are changed, how variouſly the import of words may be explained, how often their meaning is done away, and, in ſhort, how many things fall out between the cup and the lip; We confeſs we would rather *have* ſeen, than *hope* to ſee it; we ſhould think an army on the Banks, and a navy at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, rather a more certain ſecurity for the honor of the Union, and for the ſafety of the Weſtern States, even than the promiſe, highly as we reſpect it, of our preſident."

DUANE IN A HOBBLE.

The circumſtance muſt be bad indeed, for which Duane cannot find an excuſe. But with reſpect to the late proceedings againſt Callender, he is completely embarraſſed. He cannot juſtify them, nor is he willing to beſtow the ſevereſt cenſure upon thoſe who attempted to invade the liberty of the preſs. He even lays the ſin at the door of the perſon who, in our opinion, is leaſt culpable. Mr. Hay cannot be blamed, in an equal degree, with the juſtices of Henrico county. Mr. Hay was irritated and under the influence of paſſion, which is predominant, more or leſs, in the breaſt of every man; but the three juſtices of Henrico county, in the cool moments of judgment, delivered a deciſion, for which, to uſe the language of Mr. Rind, they will ever receive the execrations of their country. Duane's obſervations, for curioſity, deſerve notice.

"Except *Coleman*, a perſon of the name of *Lang* is the moſt *witty* and *conſiſtent* federal editor at New York—we are glad when we can do *credit* to his productions, and the following is not the leaſt of thoſe deſerving attention:

"The minions of Mr. Jefferſon have at "laſt broke Mr. Callender's head, and "then thrown him into jail. During the "federal adminiſtration, or the "reign of "terror," there were no ſuch "doings." "Though Mr. Callender committed offences againſt the federaliſts, yet they "did not attack him with a *bludgeon*, nor "ſend him to jail without a formal trial. "The preſent adminiſtration have a more "ſummary way of "proceedure," and "make a ſedition law juſt as the occaſion "requires."

"Now we ſcarcely know where the information was obtained that *minions* of Mr. Jefferſon beat Callender, but whoever gave it duped Mr. Lang, for it is abſolutely untrue. If the wiſhes of Mr. Jefferſon, and, with a very few exceptions, of his friends had any weight, Callender had never been touched. The act was that of an individual, far from being a *minion* of Mr. Jefferſon, but of talents and independence. There is no act of a democrat which has the leaſt appearance of impropriety attached to it, be he who he may, but the federaliſts wiſh Mr. Jefferſon to be anſwerable for. They cannot bring home to himſelf any diſreputable "doings," and very civilly lay the ſins of all who think with him in politics at his door."

COMMUNICATION.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

(Continued from laſt Saturday's Gazette.)

In the anſwer to the addreſs of the 16th Regiment of South-Carolina militia, even as lately as the 7th of June, 1801, we find the following ſentiments: "I am ſenſible with you of the diſtortions and perverſions of truth and juſtice, practiced in the public papers, and how difficult to decypher characters through that medium. But theſe abuſes of the preſs are perhaps inſeparable from its freedom; and its freedom muſt be protected, or liberty, civil and religious, be relinquiſhed. It is a part of our duty, therefore, to ſubmit to the lacerations of its ſlanders, as leſs injurious to our country than the trammels which would ſuppreſs them."

Such were the ſentiments of this *mighty* ſtateſman, patriot and philoſopher, *Mr. Jefferſon*, very lately expreſſed. But Mr. Hay, one of the mere ſatellites to this *prodigious luminary of republicaniſm, philoſophy, and every thing that is great and wonderful*, either forgetting theſe recent ſentiments of his *great chief*, or intending to ridicule ſuch philoſophical and patriotic forbearance and ſubmiſſion to the *laſcerations* of the preſs, obſerves—"Some people are ſuch *philoſophers*, or could conceal their thoughts ſo well, as to bear, with every ſymptom of indifference, all the attacks which malice or calumny could attempt againſt them. He owned this was not his ſituation, that he both felt and was wounded by the ſlanders of the Recorder." He had oppoſed, he acknowledges in another place, to the *laſcerations of the preſs*, the more forcible and impreſſive *laſcerations of the club*. "That he had done what he then thought was proper; what he now thinks was right; and what he ſhall always conſider to have been juſtifiable."

Thus, oppoſing to the liberty of the preſs, that ſalutary and all-convincing *republican* remedy ſo warmly recommended by the great and former *republican*, Doctor Franklin, "*the liberty of the club*," our preſent *republican* "*Franklin*" reſolves, by the force of the moſt powerful and *ſmoking-down arguments*, and the bolts and bars of jails, to ſilence a public printing preſs, adverſe to ſome of his views.

On this very *ſalutary*, this truly *ſelf-carving* remedy of the *cudgel*, and impriſonment, *at the will and pleaſure* of a haughty overbearing individual, when exerciſed towards public printers to *prevent future ſlanderous publications*; I will again recommend, to this *very celebrated modern Franklin*, a few more of *Mr. Jefferſon's* ſentiments.

In his letter to this *very ſame printer, Callender*, on the ſubject of a former *contemplated* attack on him, by a ſelf-organized, or rather a mere ſelf-ſtiled or ſelf-nominated *committee*, in this *ſame city of Richmond*, he ſpeaks thus: "The violence which was meditated againſt you lately has excited a very general indignation in this part of the country. Our ſtate from its firſt planting has been remarkable for its order and ſubmiſſion to the laws. But three inſtances are recollected in its hiſtory of an organized oppoſition to the laws. The firſt was Bacon's rebellion; the ſecond, our revolution; the third, the Richmond aſſociation who, by their committee, have in the public papers avowed their purpoſe of taking out of the hands of the law the function of declaring who may or who may not have free reſidence among us. But theſe gentlemen miſcalculate the temper and force of this country extremely if they ſuppoſed there would have been a want of either to ſupport the authority of the laws; and equally miſtake their own intereſts in ſetting the example of *club-law*. Whether their ſelf-organization, election of a committee, and publication of their manifeſto, be ſuch overt acts as bring them within the pale of the law; the law, I preſume, is to decide: and there it is our duty to leave it."

And yet, this ſelf-organization of a committee, their *avowed* purpoſe of taking *out of the hands of the law* the function of declaring who may or may not have free reſidence among us; and every thing elſe in that proceeding, which made ſuch a mighty noiſe among *democrats* at that day, was nothing more, at furtheſt, than a *threat* to violate the law; a mere *declaration* of a ſet of thoughtleſs, if not playful young men, in a gay and harmleſs frolic, to enact and execute a ſort of "alien law" for themſelves, ſo far as it reſpected the reſidence of *Callender in Richmond*. Hence the idea of a previous *committee* in the caſe, it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed; and not any ſerious and actual intention to violate the law. At any rate, there was no actual ſtep of violence taken.—Well might Mr. Jefferſon doubt then, whether the publication of ſuch intentions even, would amount to "ſuch *overt acts* as would bring them within the pale of the law:" notwithſtanding which, it is well recollected what a prodigious uproar was made about this mighty affair! It excited a very general indignation, in *Mr. Jefferſon's part of the country*, it ſeems.

While on the other hand, the *abſolute acts* of this *modern republican Franklin*, which are as deciſive as the *prompt and ſalutary doctrines* of Frederick the IIId. of Pruſſia, and as *ſilencing* as the Baſtile of France, are likely to make no material conceſſion in the Monticellian atmoſphere of politics.

Indeed, I am inclined to believe, that many of the doctrines and alarms, loudly ſounded and widely ſpread upon ſeveral former occaſions, will not be heard at all, from the ſame quarters, on this. And on that ſingle circumſtance will depend much a belief of the aſſertions of our *modern republican Franklin*, that he has not been put forward as the mere tool of a party, in this ſcandalous buſineſs, to anſwer the worſt and moſt diſgraceful purpoſes to his country and to himſelf. But, whatever may be the inclination of others to forget their own former doctrines, on this *very patriotic and republican occaſion*, they ſhall not have to blame me for not refreſhing their memories; while I read to their friends, "*Hortenſius Franklin*," ſome of their own arguments, which had ſuch concluſive weight with him on ſimilar ſubjects.

Mr. Madiſon, in his *famous* "Report of a committee of the legiſlature of Virginia," on the *ſedition law*, ſays, among many other things, on the ſubject of admitting the common or unwritten law as the expoſitor of the liberty of the preſs, to as great an extent in the United States as in Great Britain, that "the Engliſh conſtitution itſelf is nothing more than a compoſition of unwritten laws and maxims." And that "the eſſential difference between the Britiſh *government* and the American *conſtitutions* will place this ſubject in the cleareſt light."

"In the Britiſh government," continues the report, "the danger of encroachments on the rights of the people, is underſtood to be confined to the executive magiſtrate. The repreſentatives of the people in the legiſlature are not only exempt themſelves from diſtruſt, but are conſidered as ſufficient guardians of the rights of their conſtituents againſt the danger from the executive. Hence it is a principle, that the parliament is unlimited in its power; or in their own language, is omnipotent. Hence too, all the ramparts for protecting the rights of the people, ſuch as their magna charter, their bill of rights, &c. are not reared againſt the parliament, but againſt the royal prerogative. They are merely legiſlative precautions againſt executive uſurpations. Under ſuch a government as this, *an exemption of the preſs from previous reſtraint*, by licenſers appointed by the king, is all the freedom that can be ſecured to it."

"In the United States, the caſe is altogether different. The people, not the government, poſſeſs the abſolute ſovereignty. The legiſlature, no leſs than the executive, is under limitations of power. Encroachments are regarded as poſſible from the one, as well as from the other. Hence in the United States, the great and eſſential rights of the people are ſecured againſt legiſlative, as well as againſt executive ambition. They are ſecured, not by laws paramount to prerogative; but by *conſtitutions paramount to laws*. This ſecurity of the freedom of the preſs requires, that it ſhould be exempt, not only from *previous reſtraint by the executive, as in Great Britain*; but from *legiſlative reſtraint alſo*; and this exemption, to be effectual, muſt be an exemption, not only from the *previous* inſpection of licenſers, but from the ſubſequent penalty of laws."

"The ſtate of the preſs, therefore, under the common law, cannot in this point of view, be the ſtandard of its freedom in the United States." [Communications, &c. on alien and ſedition laws—page 80]

Again—"It is indeed diſtreſſing to reflect, that it ever ſhould have been made a queſtion, whether the conſtitution, on the whole face of which is ſeen ſo much labour to enumerate and define the ſeveral objects of federal power, could intend to introduce in the lump, in an indirect manner, and by a forced conſtruction of a few phraſes, the vaſt and multifarious juriſdiction involved in the common law; a law filling ſo many ample volumes; a law overſpreading the entire field of legiſlation; and a law that would ſap the foundation of the *conſtitution as a ſyſtem of limited and ſpecified powers*." [Page 74.]

If then the "common or unwritten law, a law of vaſt extent and complexity, and embracing almoſt every poſſible ſubject of legiſlation, both civil and criminal," be improper when applied to the government of the United States, on account of its *ſapping the foundation of the conſtitution as a ſyſtem of limited and ſpecified powers*; ſurely it is equally improper, when applied in the ſame way to any of the goverment of the different ſtates, whoſe *conſtitutions* conſiſt, not only of as *limited and ſpecified powers* within themſelves, but are in many caſes limited by that of the United States. And, although it might be eaſily ſhewn, that the common law is as applicable to the government of the United States, in all caſes coming within the *conſtitutional* powers of that government, as it is to the governments of the different ſtates, in all caſes coming within their *conſtitutional* powers, *and no farther in either*; yet it is ſufficient for our preſent purpoſe to know as well as it is an example and concluſive argument againſt all the fine ſpun doctrines on the entire excluſion of the common law from the general government, that the adoption of it in the ſtates individually, on the general and nationally intereſting ſubject of the liberty of the preſs, in any degree improper or injurious, would be co-evil, as has been already ſhewn, with an adoption of it to the ſame injurious lengths in the national government itſelf."

But the application of Mr. Madiſon's doctrines, to the ſubject of the difference of applying the common or unwritten law, in all its multifarious forms, under the Britiſh government, whoſe *conſtitution* is a ſyſtem of unwritten laws or maxims itſelf, and the applying it in the ſame unlimited and uncertain ſenſe to *any of the merican governments*, whoſe *written conſtitutions* conſiſt of certain *limited and ſpecified powers*, is not all theſe that may be made of thoſe doctrines on this occaſion.

On the ſubject of *previous* reſtraints on the liberty of the preſs, the report goes far to ſhew, to what unlimited and entire deſtructive lengths the application of ſuch a doctrine would carry us, on that head, in this country. "If the power to *puniſh*," ſays the Report, "includes a power to *prevent*, by all the means that may have that *tendency*; ſuch is the influence and relation among the moſt remote ſubjects of legiſlations, that a power over a very few, would carry with it a power over all. And it muſt be wholly immaterial, whether unlimited powers be exerciſed under the name of unlimited powers, or be exerciſed under the name of unlimited means of carrying into execution, limited powers." [Page 77.*]

And again, on the freedom of the preſs, even in England, under all the diſadvantages and reſtraints of the common law, deſcribed in the Report, not only in its unlimited animadverſions on thoſe who adminiſter the government, but in its unreſerved exerciſe towards *candidates*, (a ſubject heretofore touched on) and that too for the popular and *preſerving branch of government*, our American authority goes far in anſwering my preſent purpoſe.

"Notwithſtanding the general doctrine of the common law" [in England meaning the Reporter] "on the ſubject of the preſs, and the occaſional puniſhment of thoſe who uſe it with a freedom offenſive to the government; it is well known, that with reſpect to the reſponſible members of government, where the reaſons operating here, become applicable there, the freedom exerciſed by the preſs, and protected by the public opinion, far exceeds the limits preſcribed by the ordinary rules of law. The miniſtry, who are reſponſible to impeachment, are at all times animadverted on by the preſs with peculiar freedom; and *during the elections* for the houſe of commons, the other reſponſible part of the government, the preſs is employed with as little reſerve towards the *candidates*. [Page 81.]

But above all, I cannot let paſs on this occaſion, the general expreſſions of the Report, on the Liberty of the Preſs!

"The laſt remark," ſays this legiſlative authority, "will not be underſtood as claiming for the *ſtate governments* an immunity greater than they have heretofore enjoyed. Some degree of abuſe is inſeparable from the proper uſes of every thing; and in no inſtance is this more true than in that of the preſs. It has accordingly been *decided* by the *practice of the ſtates* that it is better to leave a few of its *noxious branches to their luxuriant growth*, than by pruning them away, to injure the vigour of thoſe yielding the proper fruits. And can the wiſdom of this policy be doubted by any who reflect, that to the *preſs alone*, chequered as it is with abuſes, the world is indebted for all

* Such would be the *unlimited means* of carrying into execution the *limited powers of a ſtate* in ſuch a caſe and ſuch a way as was required by Mr. Hay.

the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity, over *error and oppression*; who reflect that to the same beneficent source, the United States owe much of the high s which conducted them to the rank of a free and independent nation; and which have improved their political systems into a shape so auspicious to their happiness. Had sedition acts, forbidding every publication that might bring the constituted agents into contempt or disrepute, or that might excite the hatred of the people against the authors of unjust and pernicious measures, been uniformly enforced against the press, might not the United States have been languishing at this day under the infirmities of a sickly confederation? Might they not possibly be miserable colonies, groaning under a foreign yoke?" [Page 82.]

And yet, notwithstanding all these great public benefits, derived from the *press alone*, checquered as it is with abuses, and without lopping off any of its noxious branches, a citizen who *strives* to stand high on the list of *patriots discovers* that it is better to risk the preservation of these public benefits than, by continuing the liberty of the press, to endanger the existence of *private character!* This is placing the character of such individual, not only above that of every other, either of a public or private nature, that has yet gone before him, as has been observed in a former part of this publication; but it is really making such character of more real importance to society, than all the political blessings that can be enjoyed by nations!

To these great benefits, ascribed by the Report to the *press alone*, I will here add *one other*, particularly applicable on this occasion. Among the various instances in which the influence of the press has operated to a powerful effect, none surely will be more readily acknowledged by those who now contend for its destruction, than the late change in the American administration. And but few persons exercised that privilege in a more unrestrained and effectual manner on that occasion, than that very character, who now stands as the fatal object of this new and destructive *discovery*, of the right to annihilate entirely, or *prevent in future*, the exercise of such a privilege. I will here again appeal to Mr. *Jefferson's* letter to *Callender*, on receiving the proof sheets of the "Prospect before Us." "SUCH PAPERS CANNOT FAIL TO PRODUCE THE BEST EFFECT." But to go a little further back in refreshing the memories of these *short-minded patriots* on this subject.

Who, let me ask them, were the first to indulge in this free and *licentious* use of the press, now so much complained of by *them?* Have they forgotten the introduction of *Freneau* into the office of state—the battery of scurrility by him erected, under the immediate *inspection, pay* and *patronage* of the officer then at the head of that department? If any are disposed to doubt these facts, let them recollect, before their passions hurry them into any more rash denials, that the person alluded to is possessed of an uncommon fatality in furnishing the most ample proofs from *under his own hand*, of his own guilt, and of the folly and falsehood of the defences set up for him by his friends. To prevent the fresh mortification and future disgrace of all such in that way, I will now warn them, that I am in possession of the most conclusive proofs, not of a private or confidential, but of a public nature, of the *descent* of that HIGH PATRONAGE, into the low and servile office of an *agency* in obtaining subscribers and collecting the subscription money for that very paper; while the same person was employed in writing the most friendly and solemn assurances to General Washington, that he had no hand in its encouragement.

And from the establishment of *Freneau*, in that way and from that quarter, to *Duane, Cooper and Cheetham*, and through a host of others, even down to the *buzzing* editor of the "*Bee*," and the still more puny columns of the *Examiner* itself, do we not see, even to this moment, the most free and unrestrained use made of the press in exposing both *public* and *private* characters? Have not particular men been accused, and that by name, *and most unjustly too*, of robbing the public treasury? The highest charge that could be made against both their *public* and *private* moral characters. Has not *Thomas Paine*, who has been most *affectionately invited* into this country, pursued, even to a very late period, with malignant revenge, and the most low and bitter scurrility, the names of Adams and Washington, not only into the *private retirement* of the former, but even into the *grave* of the latter! And is it this sort of *licentiousness* of the press which brought our present ruling *patriots* into power, and which is yet to support them, they have at length come to the *generous, disinterested*, and even *grateful* determination to PUNISH? Or are these rigorous restraints to be laid only on presses of a particular description, whose editors are to be punished as men "not of good fame," while others of the first description, are to be rewarded and distinguished as the most worthy and valuable characters? If so, then let us hear it in open and decisive language.

For my own part, as much as I despise *Duane, Paine, Cheetham*, and all such characters, I should be very sorry to see any such attempt, as has been against Callender and Pace, made upon *them*. For the more insignificant and contemptible the characters on whose accounts any great political calamity is to be brought upon us, the more such measures will always be avoided by all men of real *wisdom* and *dignity*; as well as the more deplored by all *wise* and real friends to their country, whenever they shall unfortunately prove successful.

Well might the writer of the last quoted sentences of the "Report" then, in which all parties and all persons agree, except this *superior man* who has brought this extraordinary measure forward, ascribe to the *wisdom of that policy* which has heretofore left the American presses free, all those great political blessings we now enjoy. And as well may the reverse of that *wisdom*, of course, be ascribed to any man or any set of men, who for the sake of the preservation of *private character*, as it is called, much less the promotion of *party views*, would now endanger all those great public blessings by destroying the *only means*, it seems, through which we obtained them.

Indeed, I have always conceived, that it was the extreme of weakness, even on the score of *private character* itself, to oppose to calumny and slander, any thing but the legal means, or a refutation in their own way. Every thing else operates as the most powerful and convincing proof of conscious guilt. Improper punishment can never cure the wounds an improper slander may have inflicted or *may inflict*. At any rate, the powers of a bludgeon and false and oppressive imprisonment, however great the one, and miserably chilling and even famishing the other, cannot, of all other things, be the best calculated to prove, that the person who imposes them is not a *murderer* or an *assassin*, however foreign in reality such criminal acts may be from such person's intention, as I believe they were for the reasons already assigned, in the present instance.

But "*Franklin*," it seems, is about republishing the writings of "*Hortensius*" on this occasion. And "*Hortensius*," it is expected, more than any thing else on the *liberty of the press*, will condemn "*Franklin*" on the "*liberty of the club*" and the *liberty of the Bastile!*

If, however, either of these *great authors*, both together, or the full partnership of the *three*, should prove this proceeding *right*, they will prove Mr. George Hay, as he set out with supposing *himself*, the *wisest* man in the world; for at present, no one of reputed wisdom, *but himself*, thinks so, I believe.

[To be continued, provided there is any thing further in the justification of this erroneously foolish and wicked proceeding worth noticing; but not without.]

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

Washington, 10th Jan. 1803.

Mr. Samuel H. Smith,

SIR,

Having read in your paper of the 5th instant a most erroneous statement of the reconitre which happened at Piscataway on the 28th of December last between Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Ellery—I requested the persons present on this occasion to furnish me a circumstantial account of that transaction, and have received the enclosed affidavits which I request you to publish in your next paper.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. R. MORRIS.

I Joseph M. Simmes of the town of Piscataway, in Prince George county, state of Maryland, do make oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of December last, John Rutledge and Lewis R. Morris, Esquires, came to my house on their return from Charles county, about nine o'clock in the forenoon, and that Mr. Ellery, senator of the United States, arrived in the Port Tobacco stage about half an hour after them.—That when Mr. Ellery alighted from the stage, and had advanced a few paces towards the house he stopped, and that I perceiving his embarrasment (Mr. Rutledge being then in view of him) desired him to walk in; Mr. Ellery proceeded, entered my house, and walked hastily through the front room towards the room occupied by my family, in the back part of the house; that I followed him and asked him what he wanted, and he replied a glass of Geneva. I then took him to the bar, gave him a glass of gin; considerable part of which, from apparent trepidation, he spilled in getting it to his mouth. Mr. Ellery then informed me that he wanted a private room, and desired to have his breakfast alone. I replied, he should be gratified, and conducted him to a room in which there were no other persons, and locked the door opening immediately into the room in which Mr. Rutledge was, About a quarter of an hour after he got into his room, Mr. Ellery asked me for paper and ink, and wrote a letter, which I think he addressed to Mr. Newman of Charles county. As soon as his breakfast was prepared I put it on his table, and he began to eat it, he then informed me that I might retire if I had other business to do. I went out of the room and met Mr. Rutledge in the hall, who desired me to get the canvals backs which I promised to procure for him. In a few minutes after I heard the noise of blows and the cries of Mr. Ellery for protection. I immediately entered the room, found Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Ellery engaged and parted them. Mr. Rutledge then gave Mr. Ellery a blow with his cane upon the head. Mr. Ellery seized him and pushed him up to the wall of the room. Mr. Ellery called again for protection, said *the* CAPITOL *was attacked, he claimed protection of the United States—he claimed protection of the State of Maryland—he claimed protection of the landlord.* A gentleman (I believe from Baltimore) then entered the room with Gen. Morris, and immediately after them Mr. Clagget came in—While the parties were thus engaged, Mr. Rutledge caught Mr Ellery's nose and said, see gentlemem, *I pull the rascal's nose.* Mr. Ellery turned his head, and Mr. Rutledge caught him by the ear and said, gentlemen observe, *I pull the scoundrel's ears.* Mr. Ellery then applied to General Morris to assist in disengaging him from Mr. Rutledge. General Morris replied, that he was not concerned in the business, and you must fight your own battles. I then aplied to Mr. Clagget to assist me in parting them, and Mr. Calgget and myself separated them. Mr Rutledge then turned from Mr. Ellery and said, he was a damned rascal and left the room. Mr Ellery then observed to Gen. Morris he thought it hard to be assassinated alone. Gen. Morris replied to Mr Ellery that he had no cause to complain—that he had warned him that Mr. Rutledge was determined to have satisfaction. Mr. Ellery then went into Mrs. Simmes's room, where he finished his breakfast, and remained until Mr. Rutledge and General Morris left the house. Mr. Ellery then asked me if I knew any person whom he could hire to go with him to Washington, and I answered I did not; he then applied to me to go with him, and received for answer that I did not think I could, as I was unwell; but I at length, after being much prefsed by him, consented to attend him, he then desired me to arm myself with some weapon of defence, and I replied that it was unnecessary as I had heard Mr Rutledge say he was satisfied, he hsd given the rascal what he deserved.—I then got into the stage with Mr. Ellery—on our passage to Washington he tore to pieces the letter he had written in my house, and said it had been well for him that he was *so strong*; to which I answered, that it might be so, but that I could not perceive what advantage his strength had been to him *as he made no resistance*, that had I been in his situation with such superior strength, I would have beaten my adversery, and asked him why he did not fight? But to this question I could get no answer. Frequently on our passage we came in sight of a carriage, and as often as we did, Mr. Ellery gave orders to the stage to drive slower, for that he did not wish to come up with it, lest he should have a second engagement. When we arrived at the midle ferry, we saw Mr. Rutledge's carriage at the upper ferry just boarding the boat, and Mr. Ellery observed, that he did not wish to cross until Mr. Rutledge's boat had got to the opposite shore. After Mr. Rutledge's boat had landed, and his carriage was out of sight, we crossed the Eastern Branch, and drove to Tunicliff's tavern, and landed Mr. Ellery and his baggage.

Sworn to the eighth day of January, 1803, before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace, for Prince George's county:

Wm. MARSHALL.

(COPY.)

I Nathaniel Claggett of the town of Piscataway in Prince George County, State of Maryland, do make oath, that about nine o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday the twenty eighth day of December last, I was sitting in the portico of the house of Joseph M Simmes of Piscataway, aforesaid, when the Mail stage drove up, and saw Mr Ellery get out of it and pass through the public room to the back apartment of the house I soon after discovered Mr. Ellery writing in a room adjoining that in which Mr. Rutledge and general Morris were at breakfast—I continued to sit in the portico until I heard a noise in the room in which Mr Ellery was at breakfast, and in a few minutes I passed through the public room into Mr. Ellery's. When I got into Mr. Ellery's room I found him and Mr. Rutledge engaged—Mr. Ellery had Mr. Rutledge by the hair, against the wall, calling for protection from the landlord, and in this situation of the parties I heard Mr. Rutledge say, *see gentlemen I pull the rascal's nose*—then at the request of Mr. Simmes the Inn-keeper assisted him to part them, took Mr. Rutledge by the arm and begged him not again to strike Mr. Ellery, Mr. Rutledge said he would not, and they were parted—Mr. Rutledge then said to Mr. Ellerry you are a damned rascal, and left the room.

Sworn to the eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and three, before the Subscriber one of the justices of the peace for Prince George's county. Wm. MARSHALL.

DIED—at his seat, near Williamsburg, on Monday last, *William Ludwell Lee*, esq.—universally regretted.

EXHIBITION.

On Saturday evening, at the

BELL TAVERN BALL ROOM,

Mr. *JOHN RANNIE*,

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, that he will display his various entertainments of

VENTRILOQUISM

to which will be added his much admired imitations of almost every kind of Bird and Beast; in the course of the evening's display, Mr. R. will exhibit what was called in the days of old, acquirements from the school of black arts; he also concludes his performance with nimble tumbling.—Open at 5 and to commence at 6—Admittance one dollar.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the seventh day of November last, a negro man named

CLAYBORNE,

about 26 years of age, rather above the middle statue, not very black, has a large full jaw head, coarse voice, down look, a little inclined to be knock-kneed; had on when he went away an old blue short coat, a double breasted drab cloth waistcoat with yellow buttons; and an old pair of overalls of white plains, very much patched. As he is a great rogue, I dont doubt but he has provided himself with a change of cloaths. He has with him a negro woman he enticed from Robert Craig's plantation in Buckingham, last fall, who is a middle aged woman of a yellowish complexion, has a scar on her right cheek, rather inclined to be fat, and about the middle statue. I understand there are ten dollars offered for apprehending her.—I will give twenty dollars to any person that will deliver the said Clayborne to me, if taken more than ten miles from home, or ten dollars if secured in any jail so that I get him again. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him out of the state.

Henry Randolph.

Warwick, Chesterfield, Jan. 27, 1803 tf

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property? for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about fifty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

United States of America, ss. circuit *Virginia District, November 22d, 1802.*

Waller Overton, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Honeymann, William Duval, Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton, Sally or Sarah Overton, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendants Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton and Sally or Sarah Overton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

At a court held for Cumberland County, on Monday the 25th day of October, 1802.

Christina Meredith, complainant,
Against
John Clarke, and William Clarke, administrator, &c. of William Clarke, dec'd. defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant, John Clarke, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Clarke, do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A copy—Teste,
Wade N. Woodson, D. C. C. C.

At a Court held for New-Kent, the 9th day of Dec. 1802.

John M'Douall and John M'Cunn, surviving partners of M'Douall, Sterling, and company, Compits.
Against
Abigal Osborne, Mary Hopkins, Wm. Hopkins, Abigal Hopkins, Fany Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, and Armistead Hopkins, children and heirs of Walter Hopkins, deceased, and Edmund Littlepage, Defendants. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Hopkins, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on motion of the complainants, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the second Thursday in May next, and answer the complainants' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of this county, on some court day. A copy—Teste,
[8w] W. B. CLAYTON, C. C.

In Hanover County Court, November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalum Thomas, Pl'ts.
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants repectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 12aw3w.p
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

FOR SALE,
A Handsome Curricle,
WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to
TAYLOR & BROWN, *Auctioneers.*
January 7, 1803.

BEING desirous to settle my transactions as executor of Bennett Browne, Esq. deceased, pursuant to a decree of the court of Essex county, who have appointed commissioners for that purpose, all persons having claims against the estate of the said Browne, are requested to make them known by the 1st of April next, as this notice will be plead in bar of any introduced after that period.

James Govan.
Hanover county, Jan. 8, 1803. oaw4w

Lunenburg County, November Court, 1802.

John Bowman, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, and John M'Kie, surviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, George Crawford, Wm. French, Andrew Buchanan, Geo: Buchanan, Thos Hopkirk, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, John M'Kie, and Andrew Johnston, late merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, & Co. Complts,
Against
William Dowling, and Abraham Maury, Ex'rs. of Abraham Maury, sen. dec'd. Defts. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendants, neither of them, having entered their appearance, according to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainants, by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the second Thursday in March next, it being court day, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A Copy
Teste,
John Taylor, D. C.

FOR SALE,
From Six to Eight Hundred Acres
LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

NOTICE
In the case of *Edward Broaddus,*
A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to establish an uniform system of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,
Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.
Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

NOTICE,
In the matter of *Joseph Anthony,*
BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.
Richmond, January 10, 1803.

N. B. Will be sold, on Friday the 4th of February next, at Messrs. Taylor and Brown's Vendue Office, a variety of articles, viz: Candle-Sticks, Curry Combs, Tea Canisters, Pain Irons, Firmers, Gouges, Saws, Files, Brass Ware, Japand Ware, Ivory Combs, &c. &c. the property of Joseph Anthony, bankrupt.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from N. w-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season:—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

The public are respectfully notified, that the
UNION-TAVERN
AND
COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

Caution!

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of, or trading for two BONDS, for fifty pounds each, which I gave Mr. Joseph Ward, jun. (with Mr. Robert Harris as security) in part of payment for a tract of land. These bonds are dated the 8th of Oct. 180; one payable on the 1st January, 1803, and the other the 1st January, 1804. I have since understood that the land is mortgaged to a certain Christoper Irven, and I am determined not to pay the bonds until it is released.

George Woodfin.
Chtrlotte county, Dec. 28, 1802.

Training Stables
FOR RACE HORSES,

WILL be opened on the first day of March next, at Milford, within 3 miles of the Bowling Green, at which place there is a course to practice on, equal if not superior to any in the state: indeed so soft is the earth, that it is not probable a horse of any age will be injured on it. Gentlemen who wish their horses trained will please to give the earliest information, by letter directed to the Bowling Green, that the necessary arrangements may be made for them, and they may be assured of the utmost attention and exertion of the subscriber, to have them ready to run for any purse or match they may direct. The price of training will be as low as possible, and forage furnished on the best terms. The horses must be found clothes by their owners, and if they chose to send a small boy to remain with the horse, it will lessen their expences.

THOMAS LARKIN.
Milford, January 1, 1803.

I DO certify that the above mentioned Mr. Thomas Larkin came strongly recommended to me from England as a groom; and from what I have seen of his mode of training horses, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe he understands the business. JOHN HOOMES.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given immediately,
A STABLE,
Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*
Nov. 29, 1802. tf

FOR SALE,
That elegant and fertile Farm, called the
Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graising land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.
January 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,
Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and feparted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond for about thirty seven pounds granted by John Carter, then of the county of Powhatan and myself as security, to Puvall Carter of the county aforesaid, and dated sometime in the year 1797 or 1798. I having several months ago given notice to the said Puvall Carter, that if he did not immediately use all legal diligence for the recovery of the said debt, that he must not consider me as under any obligation to see the same made good.

ROBERT FRAYSER.
Cumberland county, Nov. 5, 1802.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of
LAND,
—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—Onealso, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.